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with which is incorporated the
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No. 15,148. 號八十四百一十五萬一千九百三十一日三月九光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1906. 二月三十日英港報 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1906.

unfortunately only too good an illustration of the trouble which attaches to all promises of progress made by China. She accepts the principle, but proceeds about reform as slowly and reluctantly that acceptance and rejection are practically the same thing. Thus while there is some appearance of improvement in various directions, there is too much ground to believe that China is as determined as ever to keep up her old policy of exclusion and obstructiveness. This attitude is a poor return for the consideration which has especially of late been extended to her but it is only what, from experience of the past, was to be expected. During the Russo-Japanese war, the policy of maintaining the integrity of China was naturally very strongly emphasized. The possibility of the hostilities being made a means of aggression upon China by either side, but more particularly by Russia, made it imperative for the various foreign nations to declare very definitely in favour of maintaining the inviolability of China. This course was an obvious necessity in order to keep the war within as small a compass as possible and also in view of what might be done by the victorious nation at the close of hostilities.

The loyal adoption of this principle by foreign nations was of incalculable value to China in enabling her to preserve her neutrality throughout the war and to escape being dragged into it, as was, at one time, beyond question, the hope of Russia. This policy adhered to by foreign nations, precisely suited China and enabled her to come out at the end of the war without loss or expense and with her territory intact. The necessity of the course thus adopted was beyond dispute. If China had been dragged into the war, there would have been no limit to the complications which would have arisen. This was clearly foreseen and there was consequently a general consensus of opinion among diplomats in favour of a line of action taking for its basis the principle that under no circumstances should the integrity of China be interfered with. This policy is of course not new. It is indeed that which has been held by the majority of foreign nations as best for their own interests and those of China for many years past, but especial emphasis was naturally given to it during the recent troublous times. This fact seems to have been misunderstood by the Chinese and they now appear according to good authority to be firmly under the impression that this line of action will under no possible circumstances be departed from. Hence the opportunity is being seized for certain reactionary movements, such as that taken with regard to the Customs Inspectorate and with respect to the Customs concessions, the idea being that foreign nations will put up with anything in order to preserve the "integrity" policy. This conclusion is not unnatural from the point of view which is taken by the Chinese. They saw what must have appeared to them an excellent opportunity for any foreign nation to adopt a hostile attitude towards them passed by and they found that peace was established and their territory still intact. The conclusion which they drew from this was that China was perfectly safe in future from anything in the form of coercion from any foreign Power; in other words that do what she might as respected any individual nation, the foreign Powers as a whole would always combine to prevent any individual one from forcibly asserting its rights. This view, though it may unexpectedly prove to be erroneous, is no doubt the secret of the obstructiveness and of the attempts to evade obligations which have become so manifest of late, notwithstanding the assurances which have been given by the Peking authorities that China intends to enter upon substantial reforms. These promises are not unnaturally suspected in some well informed quarters to be a mere feint at being progressive as a means of amusing the outer barbarian while a very different course to the one declared is being followed, if we are to judge of China by actions and not merely by her words. The game is clever and has been kept up successfully for many years; but it is a dangerous one to play too long.

The French Government have consented to the establishment of a Chinese consulate at Saigon.

It has been ruled that furlough granted to men serving in India and in Colonial stations will reckon in their service as Indian or Colonial Service.

Mr. Michael Hughes' appointment as H.M. Consul at Newhaven is notified; also that of Mr. Frederick Edgar Wilkinson as vice-Consul at Shanghai.

It is estimated that an expenditure of \$78,000 will be necessary to put the S. P. *Hitchcock* in sea-worthy condition. She received greater damage during the typhoon than was at first anticipated.

The health returns of the Colony are satisfactory. There have been no plague cases. One Chinese case of diphtheria and three European cases of enteric represent all the sickness last week. The diphtheria patient died.

The armoured cruiser *Sutlej*, recently with the China Squadron, and now with the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, has been ordered to Chatham to refit, prior to taking on some 250 boys for a course of sea training from the Shorty establishment.

Captain Stopford Case Tracey, R.N., died suddenly at Ryde on Sept. 18th of the age of 68. His commission as second master was dated July 13th, 1859, and in this capacity he was landed with a naval brigade at the capture of Canton, and was present also at the destruction of Namow, receiving the China medal with clasp for Canton.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz and a jury, an inquiry was held concerning the death of a prisoner named Chan Choi who was admitted to jail on October 1st for 12 days on a charge of larceny. Dr. Moore's evidence proved that deceased died from dysentery, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The death is reported of Edmund Waller on 20th Sept. at the ripe age of 75, an old China hand, who played his part as a sportsman. He joined the firm of Smith, Kennedy and Co. in the middle '60s, and from that period to the early '90s the sport of horseracing was at its height. The deceased was a member of the Waller family of Luton, Beds., a household word in the country.

The American Consulate received on Saturday night, and Sunday afternoon respectively the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory: (1) October 27, 3.15 p.m. Typhoon two hundred miles E.N.E. of Manila, moving N.W. at present. (2) October 28, 11 a.m. The cyclone has been filling up since yesterday evening and is at present ill-shaped; moving to the W. of N. Luzon.

H. M. the Kaiser has declared his intention of paying a visit to his Royal uncle, King Edward, next spring, following His Majesty's recent kind visit to Cronberg. The announcement is creating great joy all over Germany, being viewed as a proof of the growing good relations between the two nations, and as the stamp of friendship between two peoples who are destined to march forward hand in hand in the cause of human progress and culture.

Truth has hit on a "new reform." It asks: How long are we to be afflicted with a cumbersome copper coinage instead of a small nickel one? If Mr. Asquith wishes to merit the approbation of his fellow-countrymen during his tenure of office, he will do away with this relic of barbarism, which dates from Ilycurgus, and from which most other countries have emancipated themselves. The penny and the halfpenny are merely tokens, and do not represent intrinsic value.

Two delegates from the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture are in Vienna on a horse-purchasing mission from their Government. Japan has set aside ten million yen to be spent in the next seven years on improving the breed of horses, and Dr. Tangs, general inspector of the Royal stud, and Dr. Miawisawa, director of the State stud in Mikasaki, are visiting some of the principal stud farms in Europe and making trial purchases, preliminary to wholesale buying later on. So far, they have bought sixty horses in Austria-Hungary, two in France, and one in England.

A review of the trade of Kobe, according to Mr. Connel Hear, brings the very comforting reflection that imports, both from the United Kingdom and British dominions, have shown a most satisfactory and steady increase since 1901. One exception, however, that of Hongkong, has to be noticed, but in this case the decline is entirely due to the cessation of the refined sugar trade. Since 1901 imports from the United Kingdom have increased 138 per cent, India have increased 58 per cent, whilst imports from Australia and Canada are respectively over four and nearly seven times as large as in 1901. The total British imports have increased 81 per cent in the five years. The progress of the United States has also been very great, the value of her exports to Kobe increasing from £2,319,474 in 1901 to £5,088,911 in 1905, or 117 per cent, whilst Germany maintained a rate of progress of 95 per cent of the victims were negroes.

Had the increase in the price of soap with which we are now threatened come in earlier days, the authorities would have heard of it, says a mail paper. The Britons and the Saxons did not wash. The Romans did, as did the Danes. The latter "combed their hair once a day, bathed themselves once a week, changed their clothes frequently, and by all these arts of effeminacy, as well as by their military character, rendered themselves so agreeable to the women that the wives and daughters of the English were by no means safe in the company of such desperadoes." So says an ancient chronicle.

The love of soap lived on, and when Charles I sold the patent for the manufacture of the article for what in our money would be about £30,000 riots resulted. The soap which the poor had to use burnt the clothes and burnt the body. So the women of London rose and marched on the Lord Mayor. And mighty vexed was the King because the latter sympathised with the cleanly rebels.

The Japanese Ambassador (Baron Komura) visited the Mansion House last month for the purpose of investing the Lord Mayor with the Insignia of the 3rd Class (Knight Commander) of the Order of the Rising Sun, which the Emperor of Japan recently conferred on him. His Excellency afterwards took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

The *Gazette* states that the King has granted to Mr. Charles James Rivett-Carnac, Financial Agent to the Siamese Government, authority to accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Siam, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered; also to Mr. Robert Ferguson Smyth, railway engineer in the employ of the Siamese Government, authority to accept and wear the Order of the White Elephant of the fourth class, conferred on him by the King of Siam in recognition of services rendered in the construction of the State railway to the north of Siam.

The Irish Channel Tunnel scheme will be resuscitated, it is reported, during the forthcoming session of Parliament under more promising conditions than before. It is proposed to bore the tunnel between the two near points of Southern Scotland and Northern Ireland in the vicinity of Stranraer and Larne. The cost of the tunnel is placed at £10,000,000 sterling, and it is estimated that it would take 13 years to complete. The new promotion includes the making of a railway from the point where the tunnel touches Ireland across the country to Blackhead Bay, which would be made a calling place for a line of steamships across the Atlantic. By this route it is stated, a considerable amount of time could be saved for the mails from England through to Japan and the East, via Canada.

Mr. Chamberlain has decided on medical advice not to undertake any public engagements this autumn, and it is also stated that he will not be in Parliament during the coming session. It is his intention to take a long and complete rest from work of every kind. According to the *Birmingham Post*, the famous statesman has suffered from the most severe attack of gout he has ever experienced. The long delay in his return to Highbury was partly due to the fact that while walking in his house in Prince's gardens he slipped down and twisted his foot, but this is now much better. Mr. Neville Chamberlain told an interviewer that his father's eyesight has been slightly affected by the gout a tick, and his fingers have been so cramped that he cannot write with comfort. He is, however, making very satisfactory progress.

Latest mail advices from Berlin about the Meteor incident show that Professor von Blume, who was a passenger on board the steamer *Meteor*, in a letter to the *Tugliche Pionderstau*, attaches the blame for the incident to the English pilot taken up at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. The *Meteor* was unable to land her passengers at Ryde owing to the rough sea, so the captain decided to sail at Portsmouth and to send her passengers thence to the Isle of Wight. The pilot, says Professor Blume, took the *Meteor* through the harbour without informing the captain that it was only open to warships. He emphasizes the fact that the steamer was not in distress, nor was the behaviour of the British authorities insulting, as asserted in the German press. The passengers of the *Meteor* were treated throughout their cruise with the utmost cordiality by the British.

Atlanta, the capital city of Georgia, as indicated in our telegraphic news, has been in the throes of another desperate fight between white men and negroes. It was alleged that some negroes had assaulted some white women, and on September 23rd in retaliation a number of white men, armed with revolvers, attacked the negro quarters and shot 11 men dead. The disorders thus commenced continued for several days, a further number of blacks being lynched by the mob; while encounters occurred in which a policeman and several whites were killed. Seventeen companies of infantry, a battery of light artillery and one squadron of cavalry had ultimately to be requisitioned to restore order. According to *The Times* correspondent, there was very little excuse for the outbreak. There have been 4,000 lynchings in the United States during the last 25 years, and 95 per cent of the victims were negroes.

CORRESPONDENCE.
KOWLOON RICSHA COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

October 29th.

SIR,—I fully endorse the remarks of S. C. B. in your today's paper concerning the incident behaviour of the Kowloon rickshaw coolies. I know from personal experience that even if they are paid their legal fare, one can't escape their abuses and insult. Most of us being business men cannot afford to lose time in prosecuting the coolies, and knowing from past experience that they can do so with impunity they not only take this advantage but also teach their friends to treat their fares with contempt. I hope the authorities will take some steps to remedy this nuisance as it is becoming intolerable. Enclosing my card, I remain, yours faithfully,

KOWLOON RICSHAW COOLIES.

A-SELECT COMMITTEE.

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board the President will move: "That the Board under Section 14 (2) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, as amended by Section 5 of Ordinance 23 of 1903, appoint a Select Committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Fung Wah Chau and Lau Chu Pak to consider all complaints arising in connection with the General Cleansing."

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS] EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIKH TROUBLE AT SHANGAI.

SHANGAI, October 29th.
Major Hall, of the Tientsin Bahadis, accompanied by a Jeemadar, arrived to-day to investigate the Sikh police difficulties.

[RUTTER'S SERVICE]

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Metcalfe, will proceed from Washington to San Francisco to-morrow, to investigate the Japanese situation. The Japanese Minister has called the attention of Mr. Root to the Japanese Consular reports which indicate that the boycott extends to Japanese restaurants, the windows of which have been broken. The Minister says that the trouble is confined to San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Yesterday tents were pitched and temporary accommodation provided on the Parade Ground in readiness for the Middlesex Regiment, who were expected to arrive by the *Siouxs* yesterday. The troops did not reach port till late in the afternoon, and the landing was deferred. The new regiment will enter barracks after the departure of the West Kents.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores for the Competition for the Governor's Cup for the month of October at the 200 yards' range. There were 117 entries.

A. Jenkins	67	3	70
A. Mör	63	7	70
A. S. Gubbay	63	17	70
A. W. Watt	62	6	69
Sir Francis Pigott	63	4	67
L. G. Bird	57	10	67
W. Clapham	57	20	67
J. C. Gow	58	16	66
J. H. Pidgeon	60	6	66
G. H. Wakeham	61	20	66
J. Hatchings	61	16	66
J. C. Peter	59	6	65
D. J. Mackenzie	59	14	65
H. W. Bird	59	14	64
E. W. Terry	58	14	62
W. J. Saunders	57	16	61
D. Willis	49	12	61
H. W. Wickham	44	16	60
H. P. Goldsmith	49	20	60
R. M. Ez-ell	53	16	59
C. S. Gubbay	53	4	58
C. Bond	53	14	58
W. H. T. Davis	51	8	57
W. B. Boyce	49	8	57
W. H. Donald	41	16	57
E. S. Carruthers	41	14	56
G. G. Stockwood	54	Scratch	54
Dr. Evan Jones	43	10	53
P. N. H. Jones	33	29	53
A. Blowey	37	14	51
J. McCubbin	36	14	50

The Pool Competition of the 27th and 28th was won by A. Jenkins with a score of 65 + 4.

THE ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty between Italy and China, which have been suspended since the beginning of the month, were definitely broken off on Oct. 25th, as announced in our telegram. The Commissioners first met in May last and have held numerous sittings since then. The Chinese representatives were as in the negotiations with the other Powers who have been engaged in revising their treaties with China, T. E. Li Hai-huan (with Li Kang-fung), Italy has been represented by her Consul-General at Shanghai (Major Nerazzini), with whom were associated Baron Vitale (Secretary of Legation) and Mr. Ach. Riva (Chairman of the Italian China Association) with Count Gravina as Secretary. In connection with the clause which is required in order to bring into effect the provisions of Clause Eight (the Likiu Clause) of the British Treaty, the Italian Commissioner asked certain concessions, which were emphatically refused. Every effort, we understand, was made to come to an understanding, but without avail and as a protest Major Nerazzini intimated that unless overtures were made by noon yesterday the negotiations must be broken off.

Of the revised commercial treaties which were to be an outcome of Article XI of the Final Protocol of 1901, with the eleven Powers, there have now been signed those with Great Britain (1902), the United States (1903), Japan (1903), and Portugal (1904).

The negotiations with Germany were opened but were broken off by Dr. Krause in much the same manner as those with the Italian Commissioner have now been abandoned. In the case of Germany it is no secret now that respect was made for the opening of the internal waters of China to free navigation and the direct refusal by the Chinese Commissioners led to the rupture.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. &

THE COMING EVENT: A WORLD EMPIRE.

FEDERATION FIRST, DISARMAMENT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWS.

The Rev. Timothy Richard, who is having interviews with the leading statesmen of the leading nations of the world, finds that there is a fast growing consensus among the best that the solution of the present dangerous political situation in the world is not by disarmament but by federation of about ten leading nations to begin with." He sets up his "list" on that subject, as follows:

Long ago, every nation found out that the only way to avoid incessant strife and anarchy, and to secure permanent peace and prosperity within its own borders, was by combining to defend themselves against the lawless, and by insisting that all local interests must give way before national ones. This was the pivot which, paradoxical as it appears, secured the highest personal safety and local welfare also, as the welfare of one is inseparably bound up with the welfare of others, and it left a sufficient margin for competition to prevent the nation from stagnation.

Now, owing to modern improvements in communication the extremities of the whole earth are nearer to each other, in time, than the borders of a single empire were before. In order to advance all nations from the present state of military occupation, which is terrible oppression of all and mass murder strife, to that of civil administration and permanent peace, which will be of inestimable good to all, it is proposed to apply the same principle to the world as a whole, and that henceforth we unite to defend ourselves against the lawless, and agree that national interests must give way to universal good. This might be begun by the federation of about ten of the principal nations of the East and West on a basis that will make it easy for the rest of the nations to join later on. Among the points to be agreed on are the following:

1.—That the Rulers of the principal nations, with the co-operation of their Governments, shall forthwith federate themselves into a World Empire for the good of all nations, with a Supreme Court to decide all international disputes by a just law and not by mere force of arms.

II.—That the Rulers and their Governments elect one of their number to be a World Ruler for a period of years, who from time to time during his term of office shall issue programmes of reform for universal good and shall command the federated army and navy to enforce the sentence of the Supreme Court as was done by the Allies in North China in 1900.

III.—That in order to save the people from the horrors of war, all cases of international dispute which can be settled diplomatically shall be referred to a World Supreme Court whose decision shall bind after three independent judgments with some interval.

IV.—That in cases where serious disputes arise between Governments and their people, the World Supreme Court shall, the interests of humanity, have power to hear the complaints of both parties and to decide between them.

V.—That each of the federated nations shall be defended from all invasions.

VI.—That the federated nations will throw open their respective countries and colonies and dependencies for perfect reciprocity and freedom of residence, trade, labour, education, religion and everything the exactly members of one and the same empire.

VII.—That in order to remove prejudice, strengthen sympathy, and increase co-operation which in many respects will be a better defence than the fear of an overwhelming force, a sound uniform general system of international university education be devised and a fraction of the large world's revenue used by federation to be devoted to these international universities.

VIII.—That in order to put an end to this endless international strife caused by different tariffs on an endless number of articles, if free trade all round cannot be secured at present, one uniformed valuation tariff be fixed, just as we have one uniform weights and measures in each country.

IX.—That each of the federated states contribute an equal share of the expense of this World Empire according to its area, population, trade, and other interests involved.

The open-door policy and universal room for expansion for all will thus be secured without firing a single shot or spilling a single drop of blood. To attempt to disarm before federation for defence would be dangerous. But after federation each nation would spontaneously disarm; for no nation could fight ten, and it would be manifest folly to keep up a useless force and it would be treason to fight against the welfare of all. By this means an irreconcileable blow will be struck on the huddled poor of all nations, and the educated classes will be devoted to productive labour and to further discovery of the inexhaustible forces of nature instead of to war, and thus a double blessing of inestimable importance will descend on all mankind.

Several nations are willing to seriously consider this course. They only wait for one of the principal nations to lead in this crowning act of political evolution, to which the clan, the kingdom, and the empire were only preliminary steps. Which nation will be heroic enough to commence negotiations for this end, at once, so that when the next Hague Conference meets there will be little more for it to do than formal voting for federation before getting the final ratifications? This heroic leader of the nations, God and man, and all future history will crown with eternal honour and glory. This leader will be strong and immortal when he realises that he is born of God to save man.

The temptations that are easy to resist are those which beset other people.

A FOOCHOW BANKRUPTCY.

SUSPENDED THREE YEARS.

The *Foochow Daily Echo* of October 20th, reports re Mossin Bankruptcy. — The hearing of the bankrupt's application for discharge was had on Friday 10th instant.

The reports of the Trustee and Official Receiver were read in full; they are dated 13th Nov. 1905, and 8th October, 1906, and make very interesting reading; but owing to their length we are quite unable to give them in extenso. The gist of them however, is as follows:

Debts proved against the Estate (of which D. & C. Co., Ltd. \$55,720.12; Ah Foo, Com. Pradrone, 14,739.79) ... \$82,611.75

Assets realized consisting principally of half proceeds of the Louise Maison Rouge, furniture and grounds ... \$8,727.67

Leaving a deficit of \$62,884.11

A dividend of 13.33% cents to the S has been paid, equaling 2.81 in the £ with no prospects of anything further being paid, owing to the remaining assets being worthless.

A review by the Trustee of the bankrupt's affairs during the three years 1902-4, showed Share Transactions ... \$75,000 Operations in Racing, Ponies and Lotteries ... 4,500

Maison Rouge in addition to Pains and Wails ... 7,000

The reports show that at the opening of the year 1902 the bankrupt was practically insolvent owing him to Ah Foo \$10,000 and with the prospect, about immediately, of heavy loss in the liquidation of D. & C. Co., in which he had half interest. Also his one third share in the Foochow Saw-mills Co. showed in the promised losses. On the 14th June 1905 when he was adjudicated bankrupt his D. & C. Co. interest resulted in a deficit of \$55,000, and his saw-mills interest in a deficit of \$4,000, the latter increased to \$20,000 at the date of the Trustee's last report.

The Trustee comments on the conceding by the bankrupt of the fact of his wife's half interest in the Maison Rouge property, agrees with the resolution passed at the meeting of creditors on 19th Nov. 1905, and with the conclusions in their letters opposing the granting of a discharge, basing his arguments on various statutory grounds amongst which are Non-payment of 10% in £ Speculative trading on borrowed capital for years past and unwaranted expenditures Neglecting to keep proper books especially in connection with his share dealings. Concealing of his wife's interest in Maison Rouge, at the time of resigning that property to D. & C. Co., Ltd. as security for his debt to them. The notes of the proceedings at the creditors' meeting of 19th November 1905 fail to consider the Trustee's first report that date was also read in full by the Registrar of the Court.

The bankrupt in making his application stated that owing to his inability to arrive at the Court earlier he had been unable to go properly into the reports filed by the Official Receiver and Trustees but from the short hurried glance he had been able to give it appeared to contain several statements of opinion such as he did not think were in order in a report of this character. However, he wished to state that his object in making this application was that the bulk of the money was never his own free for him to play with.

It is even not going too far to say that he had no right to put any money into this venture inasmuch as we see from the Trustee's reports and his own admissions that from the beginning he had no capital of his own. The bankrupt also tries to excuse himself under the Craven loss. The very insomuch he tries to make against his partner that he is to blame for the Craven loss, as the most he could allege would be an error of judgment of his partner as to Craven's standing and at that very time not only the bankrupt but others were anxious to do business with Craven; as a matter of fact his partner did give him a word of warning as can be shown by the telegrams which passed between them.

As a matter of fact it was the bankrupt himself who pressed to do the big business with Craven; it suited him in many ways, enabling him to be the biggest buyer on this market, which appears to have been his mainia, and so forth. It was also at the express request of the bankrupt and before he resigned his position with Dodwell & Co., Ltd. and against the advice of Mr. G. B. Dodwell and at Mr. Dodwell's expense that Craven was made a bankrupt, thus proving that Dodwell & Co., Ltd. acted for the benefit of the concerned. But apart from all this, this matter of Craven does not come into the question as the loss in the liquidation of D. & C. Co. without taking it into account at all, is some \$63,00.

As regards his treatment of Mr. Ah Foo, This Chinese gentleman has been employed as man and boy in his house for no less than 49 years. During that period he had acted in a loyal and devoted manner to his employer as represented by their taipans for the time being and had placed implicit trust in the men placed in charge of the business. He never before had occasion to regret such trust or to question the requests and promises such representatives made to him and it is therefore not to be wondered that when the bankrupt came into power and requested financial assistance to the extent of \$18,000 under promise of prompt repayment he should fall a victim to the speculations. The honour is Mr. Ah Foo's, the dishonour and the responsibility for the lowering of foreigners' reputations in native eyes the bankrupt's. When Mr. G. B. Dodwell was here in February, 1905, he wrote to the bankrupt a letter in which he recites the liabilities as known to him and among these does not appear the debt due to Ah Foo. The bankrupt in his reply to that letter made no attempt to set his creditor right in this matter, and by his silence continued the misrepresentation. Then again his treatment of his partner, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, was acting in a most generous and almost unprecedented manner in regard to his drawing the sum of \$24,000 "perpetual" in Dodwell, Carill & Co. The affidavit of the book-keeper shows that at that very time his partner, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, was acting in a most generous and almost unprecedented manner by advancing out of his own pocket as large a sum as \$45,000 to carry and meet probable losses on their tea consigned to New York and yet, knowing this, he drew \$24,000 in spite of the fact that it was morally certain that severe losses not provided for in the books, were imminent in respect of these teas and generally in the winding up of the firm of Dodwell, Carill & Co. The facts regarding the above presentation to his partner regarding the share in the Maison Rouge property are also significant. In a letter to Mr. G. B. Dodwell his pledges as part security for the large sums owing to him the Maison Rouge, although he well knew at that time that his interest in that property was merely one-half, half having been made over by himself to his wife under marriage settlement, and several times in writing Mr. G. B. Dodwell had emphasized that the property was impossible. He however promptly remembered that fact when he filed his petition in bankruptcy and his wife claimed her half. I make the point that in giving this Maison Rouge property as part security he wilfully misled his creditor and obtained an advantage which he did not otherwise have gained. As regards his personal expenditure and so forth, and his attitude and action in the face of his critical position during the years 1903-5. The Trustee's report shows that during those three years alone he risked in lotteries and bets nearly \$24,500, the purchase of lottery tickets alone in some months amounting to over \$100. Perhaps the bankrupt will urge that by such means he hoped to recoup his losses but that does not do away with the fact that he was actually risking his money and, as a matter of fact, he risked and lost it. On the Maison Rouge property, so called, he expended during those three years the sum of \$7,000. At the creditors' meeting he advanced as his reason for this expenditure the necessity of protecting his property from Protec, I presume, from the possibility of having Chinese houses nesting under his

garden walls! There are few houses in Foochow which are so protected! For an insolvent man to do so shows a determination to ignore the promises he had made to those to whom he was liable, to curtail his personal expenditure. The Trustee shows that his share transactions during the period under review were no less than \$75,000. At the creditors' meeting he attempted to justify this total by stating that many of these shares were purchased by him at the request and on account of others and stated that his own transactions did not amount to over \$30,000. If this was the case it seems strange that no proper record was kept of these share transactions. Even at the beginning of the year 1905 when his position, as is shown by his correspondence with Mr. G. B. Dodwell which was published at the time in Shanghai, was desperate, he by no means relinquished his reckless desire to plunge, and we find him in Ceylon, according to the statement of Mr. W. J. Williams, negotiating interests in rubber concerns, and moreover doing so in a manner which Mr. Williams has designated as "scandalously" and in fact he goes so far as to use the words "deliberately lie" to describe his methods in trying to arrange for the funds necessary for these transactions. We hold strongly that on the showing of the Trustee's report and the resolution passed at the creditors' meeting and the statement filed and made by the principal creditors we are entitled to give the Court to most fully mark its sense that this bankruptcy is neither honorable nor due to misfortune.

The bankrupt protested that many of Mr. Dodwell's statements were not justified, to which then, that Mr. G. B. Dodwell commenting on his letter to him says "whilst Moss was writing to me and seeing me and professing his intention of working hard to repay, he was all the while laying his plans to do nothing of the sort, in other words he has by his own admissions been deliberately lying to me for the past two years." The bankrupt pleads as an extenuation of his bankruptcy that he has lost his capital and loans, amounting to about \$20,000 in the Saw-mills Co. If we come to examine into the manner in which this money was misappropriated it is clear that it was made up of: Drawn from Dodwell, Carill & Co. in anticipation of profits ... \$8,000 Goodwill received from Dodwell and Co., Ltd. under guarantee to repay under certain conditions ... 10,000 Part of the money borrowed from Ah Foo ... 2,000 In fact the bulk of the money was never his own free for him to play with. It is even not going too far to say that he had no right to put any money into this venture inasmuch as we see from the Trustee's reports and his own admissions that from the beginning he had no capital of his own. The bankrupt also tries to excuse himself under the Craven loss. The very insomuch he tries to make against his partner that he is to blame for the Craven loss, as the most he could allege would be an error of judgment of his partner as to Craven's standing and at that very time not only the bankrupt but others were anxious to do business with Craven; as a matter of fact his partner did give him a word of warning as can be shown by the telegrams which passed between them.

The bankrupt stated that as regards employment he was serving his connection with Messrs. King Son and Company, Shanghai, and so far had made no other arrangements.

Mr. Gould Phayre acting judicially presented Mr. Herbert Higgs, Consular Service, acted as his attorney.

The creditors present were Mr. F. Dodwell, Mr. Ah Foo and Mr. Ellis of the Chartered Bank. Mr. Dodwell also represented Mr. W. J. Williams.

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says—

The proposals of the thirty-eight shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Limited, who have called an extraordinary general meeting of the company in reference to the advertisement offering certain property of the company for sale have now been issued to the shareholders. They are that a Company distinct from the Dock Company be formed to acquire the property in question, which comprises the Old Dock and land situated between the Cosmopolitan Dock and the International Dock on the Puxing side, at a cost of Tls. 1,550,000.; that payment for the property required be made by giving to each shareholder of the Dock Company one fully-paid up share of Tls. 25 for each share held in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company or cash in proportion. If this offer is agreed to it is recommended that a provisional electorate be formed consisting of Messrs. A. M. Marshall, C. R. Burkhill, S. A. Hardoon, L. Brodin, H. de Gray, and W. H. Barram, and that these provisional directors proceed to the dissolution of the New Company on the basis of seven per cent debentures issue of Tls. 1,220,000, that payment by the title deeds of the land acquired, a share issue of 1s. 10/000 in Tls. 25 shares making with the shares issued in cash of cash for the property, a total share issue of Tls. 1,738,000. The total expenditure on the development of the property would be Tls. 1,000,000 so that there would be balance of the debentures issue available for contingencies of Tls. 220,000, and an authorised issue of share capital of Tls. 1,000,000 which could be issued as required. The promoters of the proposed company would then be Tls. 3,000,000. It is proposed to partially fill in the Old Dock, leaving access for lighters, but to keep this open it will have to be dredged continually, which would be a heavy expense and to build four-story godowns round the dock, thousands of lighters to discharge direct into the godowns. The cost of this work, which is to include all the latest scientific appliances for handling cargo, is estimated at Tls. 400,000. On the Cosmopolitan Dock property, which extends to 110 acres, and has a river frontage permitting the berthing of three steamers, it is proposed to erect wharves and build six four-story godowns, at total cost including all appliances necessary for handling cargo of Tls. 600,000. The total expenditure on the development of the property would thus be Tls. 1,000,000 so that there would be balance of the debentures issue available for contingencies of Tls. 220,000, and an authorised issue of share capital of Tls. 1,000,000 which could be issued as required. The promoters of the proposed company would then be Tls. 3,000,000. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Lieutenant's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

8.8. "TONKIN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARTIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London ex.s.s. *Dordogne* and *Matapan*, from Havre ex.s.s. *Dordogne*, from Bordeaux ex.s.s. *Verbeek-moen*, *Ville de Dunkerque*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 5th Nov., at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 5th Nov., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1999]

EDUCATION.

ENGLISH LADY desires Morning Engagement. Usual English Subjects and Fluent French.

Apply— TUITION
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1997]

DANCING LESSONS.

WE beg to inform the Public that we shall open our DANCING CLASS on the 1st day of November, at No. 9, Lower Castle Road, Tsimshatsui. For further Particulars apply to—Mrs. GREEN, No. 31, Seymour Road, or Mr. FIDGEON, No. 3, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [1993]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned who have long had business relations with MESSRS. WILHELM LAVY & CO., Canton, desire to publicly express their appreciation of the kindness and generosity of the Firm, who through their Manager, Mr. LAVY, have cancelled all claims against the undersigned. Merchants for arrears of godown rent, insurance premium and interest in respect of their goods.

We therefore, publish these few lines to express our deep gratitude for such generous conduct which we are sure will of itself be a recommendation to other firms to do business with MESSRS. WILHELM LAVY & CO., whose Comprador, Mr. LAU SHU YU, and Broker, Mr. LAU SHU PO, are both good and honourable men.

MAN CHAN

CHI WO

SHING WA

TUNG YUEN

TIN LI WO

CHI CHEONG SHING

Foreign Paper Shops.

Fatshan, 27th October, 1906. [2000]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY, to sell by Public Auction,

Re CHEUNG SHUN KOO, Bankrupt No. 19 of 1906.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 1, OMEHY TERRACE, Kowloon.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD SOFAS and CHAIRS, IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with GLASS, WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, OVERMANTELS, PICTURES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [2001]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 1 p.m., the 31st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. Claims for rain damage to Cargo landed into Godown at Consignee's expense, will not be entertained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1993]

TYphoon Pamphlets.

IN order to meet the demand which still exists for the Daily Press Pamphlets giving a full account of the ravages of the Typhoon at Hongkong on September 18th, we have published an

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

The descriptive account in this Edition is supplemented by the official list of the damaged ships and other information.

THERE ARE

15 PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

And this Edition will form the BEST RECORD of THE TYPOON yet published.

PRICE: 50 Cents Each, Cash.

Copies are now obtainable at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or at Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

8.8. "TONKIN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARTIMES.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HOTEL MANSION, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, at 12 NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1970]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th November to the 19th November, both days inclusive.

By Order,

S. A. SETH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1984]

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th November to the 19th November, both days inclusive.

By Order,

S. A. SETH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1984]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 50887 for ONE HUNDRED SHARES numbered 37701 to 37900 inclusive, Fully Paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JAMES DOUGLASS CHRISTIE, of Hongkong, having been LOST or Destroyed. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, before the 17th November, 1906, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1983]

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MORGAN TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905

£17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,669 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1949]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [31]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [29]

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.:—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1981]

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW

standing on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70

for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 924 years, created by a Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension of Island Lot No. 70 respectively dated the 18th day of July, 1845, and the 23rd day of March, 1860, Subject to the payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and the observance and performance of the Concessions and Conditions contained in the said Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises.

Monthly rental \$36.00 exclusive of taxes.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. BRUTON & HETT,
Solicitors for the Vendor,

and to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [1974]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT will offer for Sale by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 12th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW

standing on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70

for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 924 years, created by a Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension of Island Lot No. 70 respectively dated the 18th day of July, 1845, and the 23rd day of March, 1860, Subject to the payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and the observance and performance of the Concessions and Conditions contained in the said Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises.

Monthly rental \$36.00 exclusive of taxes.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. BRUTON & HETT,
Solicitors for the Vendor,

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 582,500
RESERVE FUND 135,000
BANKERS LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance
On Fixed Deposits —

For 12 months	4%
" 6 "	3%
" 3 "	2%

E. ORMISTON,

Manager,

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
RESERVE FUND £10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE £10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE £10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. TO £10,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
G. H. MICHIGUR, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Bullock, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosson.
C. E. Lomax, Esq.
D. M. Newson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,

Hongkong — J. R. H. SMITH

ACTING MANAGER,

Shanghai — W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS — LONDON AND COUNTRIES BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG — INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 17th September, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3½ Per Cent. per annum.

Deposits may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

H. E. R. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.—Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE — SHANGHAI,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Colcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Teitang, Kowloon, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and

KÖNIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PRUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

S. BLEICHRODER

BERLINESISCHE HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHECHILD & SÖHNE.

JACOB S. H. STEIN.

BEDRETTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., Köln.

BAVARISCHE HYDROGEN-UND WECHSEL-BANE, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Manager,

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

(27)

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amye Kobe Tainan

Anping Napakai Tamsui

Tsoochew Osaka Tokio

Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906.

199

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855.)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE + LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £200,000

RESERVE FUND £975,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 3 per cent.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 2%

T. P. COCHERANE,

Manager,

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

114

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£1,750,000)

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£175,000)

BANKERS LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance

On FIXED DEPOSITS —

For 12 months	4%
" 6 "	3%
" 3 "	2%

E. ORMISTON,

Manager,

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906.

25

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

FABRICS FOR HEATING — NOVEL GLASS-ROLLING
— FLOWER GROWTH IN MOVING PICTURES
— GERMS OF OLD WINE — FISH MIGRATION
TO NEW WATERS — SULPHUR PAINTS —
PLANTS CHANGED BY DRUGS — SMELLING
DISEASE — A NOVEL TARGET.

The thermopile fabrics of C. Herrgott, of Valdieu, France, introduce a novel method of providing warmth, and are expected to do much for domestic electric heating. The fabrics are a combination of textile and conductive threads, the latter being made of any required size and combining with any textile materials. Whenever the electro-thermic wires are heated, many electric-thermic wicks enter into each circuit, and the circuits are joined by collector wires, of which one pole is placed in each selvage of the fabric. There is no danger of fire or other accident. The temperature may range from 70 deg. to 95 deg. F. For carpets up to 250 deg. to 300 deg. for hot-air baths, and the possible applications are many, including use for foot warmers and articles of clothing and furniture, drying apparatus, baby incubators and numerous hospital appliances and most purposes requiring constant, moderate heat.

The new glass-making process of Fourcault of Belgium, combines some of the advantages of plate-glass, which is finished by rolling flat upon a smooth table, and of ordinary window-glass, which is blown in large bubbles and cooled on a flat surface. In the new method, the molten material is drawn upward through a system of rollers rising in a tier of seventeen pairs. The thickness is regulated by the distance apart of the rollers in the pairs, and the glass produced is perfectly flat and beautifully polished.

After an evening shower, a lily, the Crinum augustum, shows a striped but four inches long, fully blossomed in a few minutes and within an hour the petals have curled over an arc of 90° inches. Kinatoscopic pictures, to show the growth of flowers, are suggested.

In recent experiments the bouquet and characteristics of the famous wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy and the Rhine have been transplanted by means of germs from the cask dregs of the genuine old wines. Each brand of germs is placed for keeping in a jelly-like mixture of Japanese beans and fruit-juice, in which it soon forms a colony. When required for use, some of the germs may be added to a tub of sterilized fruit-juice, and in two or three days the juice will be in full fermentation and lively effervescence—a duplicate of the old wine.

A naturalist relates that the appearance of perch, bream and crayfish in newly cut dams near the Macquarie River in New South Wales, was at first a perplexing mystery, the fishes even being noticed after the first rains in the dams, and for some years spontaneous generation was regarded as the only possible explanation. Then came a simple and credible solution of the problem in a Sydney zoologist's discovery of half-hatched fish eggs on the breast and wings of a wild duck.

Sulphur is being tried in Germany as a wood preservative. It is applied in molten form, and as it hardens it completely fills the pores. At moderate temperatures it is unaffected by water, weak or strong acids, or alkaline solutions. A disadvantage is that the sulphur melts at 115 deg. F., and this makes the treated wood unfit for places exposed to considerable heat. The best wood for use with this process is popular, the trials of oak and pine having been much less satisfactory.

Medicines are made almost absolutely tasteless, according to a new German process, by causing them, in liquid form, to be absorbed by natural agar-agar, then granulating or pulverizing, and drying.

The inoculation of plants with nutritive and curative substances is a new field of great promise. The need of a tonic was suggested by the exhausted appearance of certain fruit trees, and sulphate of iron was injected into the sap, with especially favourable results in chlorosis of the vine. Colored injections have been used by Monroyaki, a Russian, to show something of the penetration of the liquid into the cell. The circulation proved to be confined to the young layers, never entering the old wood, but the liquid rose to the top of the tree and passed three or four feet into the root. The best method of injection seemed to be through a hole in the neck of the root. In disease of stone fruits weak solutions of oxalic acid, creosote, citric acid and salicylic acid have been tried, and the last-named had particularly good effect. It is expected that suitable drugs will have influence in producing variations and new plants as well as in supplying food and medicine.

Our much-neglected sense of smell can be put to important uses. When well developed, it may serve in medical diagnosis, and some English physicians have pointed out lately that diabetes, enteric fever, cholera, rheumatism, plague, abdominal fistula, undressed cancers, erysipelas in some cases, gangrene of the lung, pneumonia, septic carbuncle, bleeding of menses, and undressed varicose ulcers are among the disorders that emit characteristic odors, and that can be recognized by smell alone. Care is necessary, however, as the physician, after inducing or the taking of alcohol himself, may fancy his own odor to be that of his patient.

The electric target of a Canadian officer Lieut-Col. G. A. Peters, is being tested by English riflemen. The target itself is a bullet-proof plate of chrome steel, and the impact of the bullet on this drives back one or more of a set of steel hammers, thus closing an electric circuit, by which the exact spot hit is recorded on an indicator-plate at the firing point. The system insures accuracy, saves much time, and needs no attendant.

RACE ASCENDANCY UNNATURAL?

STEAD AGAIN PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.

Mr. Stead has always been alive to the uses of advertisement, and the idea of British journalists coming out to India as the invited guests of Native journalists originated in that master-mind. In a letter to Mr. P. C. Ray, editor of the *Indian World*, a monthly review published in Calcutta, he elaborates his suggestion and lays stress on the advantages which it is expected will accrue from the proposed visit. We give this in Mr. Stead's own words eliminating only the sentences in which he merely labour's his point. "The first and most obvious advantage which would follow the acceptance of this suggestion is the signal demonstration which it would afford of the recognition of the status of the editors of the Native press of India by the British press at home. They would be at once proclaimed to be persons of the same profession entitled to rank as equals." The second immediate result would be to precipitate a solidarity of the native press. The native editors of the Indian journals would have to act together. Indian journalists would have to be at once the leaders of Indian journalism for the first time act as a unit, with a representative committee authorized to speak and act in its name.

And, lastly, I venture to think it would be invaluable as enabling the leading men in India to realize and appreciate the sincerity of the sympathy with which the British nation regards its Indian fellow-subjects, and the intensity of the detection with which the British at home regard the inhuman and unfeeling spirit of race ascendancy which is cultivated by so many Anglo-Indians."

We do not agree with Mr. Stead's first two hypotheses. Meeting one another, even disagreeing together, cannot constitute equality in any sense, and the notorious personal jealousies among the members of the Native press are a bar to the fulfillment of the second "immediate result." With regard to Mr. Stead's characteristic last sentence, which combines the expression of a pious hope with very bitter and very ignorant prejudice, it carries its own condemnation on its face. It shows that with advancing years Mr. Stead has become not more capable of broad views on great problems and that his prosocial mind still attributes the world's unrest to the "inhumanity" and "racism" of his own countrymen. We hold, the view that the present discontent in India was inevitable; indeed, in the words of Mr. Prevost-Bateman, "it is the first tribute to our integrity and toleration that could be conceived." If out of this unrest springs a genuine desire to improve the mental and economic equipment of the Indian races, if it signifies an awakening to steadfast work and steady development, and heralds the birth of a really united and powerful people, none need be anxious; but if external mischievous and disintegrating influences are unhappy to mingle with the internal forces that make for destruction and chaos, the outlook for India is gloomy indeed.

Rangoon Gazette.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FINANCIAL CAPABILITY OF THE COMPANY.

In view of the competition which is now going on between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and some foreign shipping companies the figures regarding the financial standing of the N.Y.K. published in the *Oriental Economist*, are of no little interest. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been making dividends at the rate of 12 per cent per annum for several years past, but for the half-year ended March 31st last a departure was made from this rule and a dividend of 15 per cent was declared. The reason for this is that during the way the cost of repairs and the losses resulting from the destruction of the ships chartered by the Japanese Government was borne by the company, for which purpose one million yen had to be set apart each year. During the six months ended March last, however, less expenditure was required for the purpose mentioned owing to the cessation of hostilities, though the revenue from charterage did not decrease in proportion. Under these circumstances the company was enabled to declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent for the period.

As shown above, the charterage for the first half of 1906 exceeded five million yen, showing a decrease of only half a million as against the preceding period. In the expenditure for cargo, passengers, and ships an increase of Yen 700,000 is noticeable compared with the preceding term; but this increase is more than compensated for by the decrease of Yen 400,000 in the cost of repair, insurance, depreciation fund, etc. Moreover, an increased revenue of some Yen 800,000 was obtained by the sale of articles rendered useless as the result of the cessation of the war. For these reasons, the company cleared the net profit of Yen 224,000.</

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMARA British str., 1,561, F. J. Mattick, 28th Oct.—Swatow 27th Oct., Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AWA MARE Japanese str., 3,912, G. E. P. Cook, 23rd Oct.—Shanghai 26th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CINA American str., 3,196, D. E. Friede, 29th October—San Francisco 28th Sept., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

DRAFAR Norwegian str., 1,022, J. Bing, 20th October—Bangkok 21st October, Rice.—Augard, Thorson & Co.

NIKRO MARU Japanese str., 3,431, K. W. Head, 20th Oct.—Melbourne and Manila 27th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PRONTO Norwegian str., 810, Siborg, 29th October—Newcastle 22nd Oct., Beans and General—Chinese.

QUARTA German str., 1,115, H. Madson, 29th October—Swatow 28th Oct., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHAOSHING British str., 1,307, P. D. Northcombe, 28th Oct.—Shanghai 25th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SOGHAN British str., 1,207, Lockyer, 29th Oct.—Southampton 31st Aug. and Singapore 2nd Oct., Government Stores—Admiralty.

TOKIN French str., 3,083, Charbonnel, 29th October—Suzhou 26th October, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

TOURANE French str., 6,083, Lancelin, 29th October—Yokohama 20th October, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
Oct. 24th
Chingting, British str., for Shanghai.
Matsu, Matsu, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Sallberg, German str., for Quilon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25th
Anton, German str., for Heilow.
Ced, 29th.
Chowea, German str., for Heilow.
Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Oct. 26th
ABERDEEN DOCKS—*Chikku Maru*, *Aiglin*,
KOWLOON DOCKS—*Suzaku*, *Ch. Harbou*,
Johore, *Fusuan*, *Chauki*, *Desvres*, *Sabre*,
Monteagle, H.M.S. *Toku*, *Muskos*, *Kutub*,
Amico.
COMMERCIAL DOCKS—*Hymen*, *Waterloo*,
H.M.S. *Japon*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship.

HAITIAN
Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 30th Inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS' LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA (COLOMBO), AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

TOURANE
Captain Langdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through bills of lading issued for above ports and to Australia with prompt transhipment of Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:
S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 13th Nov.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... 27th Nov.
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 11th Dec.
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 25th Dec.
S.S. "CALEDONIA" ... 8th Jan.
G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

DOUGLAS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship.
HAIMUN

Captain A. J. Ross, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 31st Inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS' LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

"GLEN LINE" OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship.

"GLENEARN."

Captain Houghton, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November.
For Freight, apply to

McGRIGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship.

"DAKOTAH."

Captain Cowley, will be despatched for the above Port or about the 13th November.
For Freight, apply to

AHNHOUD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"GARIBOLDI."

Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 21st November.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906.

[1971]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAMES FLAG & BIG BERTH CAPTAIN FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DESPATCHED.

LONDON &c. via usual ports of call	SIAM	Brit. str.	C. D. Goldsmith	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 3rd Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLENearn	Brit. str.	Houghton	McGRIGOR BROS. & GOW	On 7th Nov.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 15th Nov.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	MERIGNESES MARITIMES	Today, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	TOUCANE	Frenstr.	Lancelin	MELCHERS & CO.	About 30th inst.
BREMEN via ports of call	NIKOBAR	Ger. str.	Ch. Polack	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th Nov., at Noon.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	Girstenbrant	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	TEUTONIA	Ger. str.	Fillet	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	Schonfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	STTHONIA	Ger. str.	Bremer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 29th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PETRONIA	Ger. str.	D. Mistroni	MELCHERS & CO.	About 10th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 24th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SHIMOSA	Rus. str.	Ahnhold, Karberg & Co.	AHNHOUD, KARBERG & CO.	About 2nd Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 22nd Nov., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Nov., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	T. P. Garlick	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Middle of Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	W. E. C. S. Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	L. Dawson	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 2nd Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	O. S. N. CO.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	J. Brown	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	H. Okita	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	S. Ito	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	J. S. Roach	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 6th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	A. J. Robson	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	A. W. Outerbridge	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	A. G. Smith	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	R. Almond	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	R. Rodger	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	R. Houghton	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Rus. str.	E. J. Buller	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Mar.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamer, "RHENANIA," "HANSBURG," "HOHENSTAUFEN," and the "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA." The steamers are specially built for the tropics and have luxurious Passenger accommodation first-class. Cabins fitted with fans. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. Laundry on board. Return tickets issued at reduced rates for two years available, through tickets to be had to London via Havre and to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (TSINGTAU, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN)
VIA SHANGHAI.

RHENANIA ... Capt. v. Hoff ... 5th November
HOHENSTAUFEN ... Jaeger ... 2nd December
SILESIA ... Baile ... 2nd January

SCANDIA ... v. Doehren ... 1st February

HABSBURG ... Filler ... 5th April

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
HAVERE, LONDON VIA HAVERE) AND HAMBURG.

HABSBURG ... Capt. Filler ... 2nd November
RHENANIA ... v. Hoff ... 14th December
HOHENSTAUFEN ... Jaeger ... 8th January
SILESIA ... Baile ... 2nd March

SCANDIA ... v. Doehren ... 5th April

HABSBURG ... Filler ... 5th April

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th November

ANDALUSIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 13th November

AMBRIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 26th November

HOHENSTAUFEN ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd December

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargos at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LUNDEN, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

* HABSBURG ... FOR HAVERE & HAMBURG ... 2nd November

TEUTONIA ... FOR ANTWERP & HAMBURG ... 10th November

BRISGAVIA ... FOR HAVERE, BREMEN & HAMBURG ... 16th November

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., VIA UNGAL PORTS	SIMLA	Noon, Jr. 1 Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
Capt. C. D. Goldsmith			
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 3rd November	Freight and Passage.
Capt. R. A. Peters			
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	FORMOSA	About 4th November	Freight and Passage.
MOJI and KOBE	Capt. B. W. H. Snow		
LONDON and ANTWERP	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.	About 8th November	Freight and Passage.
Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.			
MARSEILLES			

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

[1]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	YOCHOW	On 8th October.
MANILA	TAMING	On 9th October.
SHANGHAI	TAOSHING	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI	NINGPO	On 3rd November.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIANS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	TAIYUAN	On 12th November.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TSINAN	On 14th November.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.	
REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.	
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	
" JOSHIN MARU "	SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
Capt. H. OHTA	
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct., at DAYLIGHT.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW	FRIDAY, 2nd Nov., at DAYLIGHT.
+ ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	SATURDAY, 3rd Nov., at DAYLIGHT.
Capt. T. SUBIGA	
" SOSHU MARU "	
Capt. T. NEMOTO	
" SHOSHU MARU "	
Capt. S. Ito	
" FUKUSHU MARU "	
Capt. S. Ito	

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

PASSENGER SEASON
1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

" MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 26TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
TO LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1899]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES:

1906

PRINZESS ALICE ... WEDNESDAY 7th November

ROON ... WEDNESDAY 21st November

BUELLOW ... WEDNESDAY 25th December

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ... WEDNESDAY 29th December

1907

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ... WEDNESDAY 2nd January

SEYDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY 16th January

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY 30th January

GNEISENAU ... WEDNESDAY 13th February

PEEUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY 27th February

1908

PRINZESS ALICE, ROON, BUELLOW, PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1909

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1910

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1911

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1912

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1913

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1914

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1915

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1916

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1917

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1918

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1919

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1920

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1921

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1922

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1923

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1924

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1925

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1926

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1927

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1928

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1929

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1930

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1931

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1932

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1933

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1934

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

1935

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, SEYDLITZ, PRINZ HEINRICH, GNEISENAU, PEUUSSEN.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CLOSING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar postpaid to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd of November, are due in London on the 8th of December, and those posted on the 16th of November are due in London on the 22nd of December, 1906.

With an additional fee of 10 cents, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 16th November, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th of December.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 16th of November, as the subsequent parcel mail of the 1st of December via Gibraltar is scheduled to arrive in London on the 5th January, 1907.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to United Kingdom are as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" 7 lbs. "	7 lbs. " \$1.20
" 11 lbs. "	11 lbs. " \$1.80

All parcels containing Jewellery or any article of Gold or Silver must be insured. This includes Silver or Gold mounted Walking Sticks or Umbrellas; all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

The Malta, with the English mail of the 5th inst., left Singapore on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 2d prox., at about 6 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th Sept., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the night of the 26th Sept., and for despatch overland on the morning of the 3rd October.

Mails for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHU will be opened on weekdays at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

FOR DATE
Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 30th,
Printed Matter and Samples..... 9.00 A.M.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 9.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters 10.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 30th,
Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.

Letters 11.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Tuesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.

Yochow
Taining
Nanking
Shantung
Hankow
Fuchow
Kwangtung
Kwangchow
Wuchow
Amoy
Fuchow
Shanghai
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Swatow and Amoy
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Quing Chow Wan and Chinkow

Tien-tsin
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaid and Port

Shanghai
Shantung
Manila
Amoy and Manila
Swatow, Amoy and Amping
Europe, &c., India via Ticticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)

Ningpo and Shanghai
Manila
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Swatow and Amoy
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Quing Chow Wan and Chinkow

Tien-tsin
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaid and Port

Shanghai
Shantung
Manila
Amoy and Manila
Swatow, Amoy and Amping
Europe, &c., India via Ticticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 2nd Nov. at 5 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Human Hair, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Godowns, West Point, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.20 p.m.
Regular Meeting of the Fethian Mark Lodge Freemason's Hall, 8.30 for 9 p.m.

OPUM.

Oct. 29th.
Quotations are:—Allow 10 cent. to 1 cent.

Malwa New \$840.00 to per plent
Malwa Old 1920 " " "
Malwa Older 1930 " " "
Malwa V. Old 3120 " " "
Persian fine quality 1700 " " "
Persian extra fine 1750 " " "
Patai New 1850 " " per obect
Taina Old 1915 " " "
Banarsi New 1830 " " "
Banarsi Old 1815 " " "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Balti* left Colombo on Saturday, the 27th Oct. 1906, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 7th Nov.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Aloha* sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong on the 29th Oct.

MERCANTILE SHIPS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yankee Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 30th inst.

The Bel Line str. *Bromley*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 29th inst., for this port.

The H.A.L. str. *Vandalia*, from New York, left Singapore on the 27th inst., and may be expected here on the 30th inst.

The str. *Slimozi* sailed from Shanghai on the 27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kawakura Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 23rd Oct., and is expected here on the 1st Nov.

The Boston Tow-Boat Co.'s str. *Lyon* sailed from Seattle on the 12th August for Japan, Manila and Hongkong.

The str. *Sudanese* sailed from New York on the 20th Sept.

The str. *Way Castle* sailed from New York on the 4th Oct.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenaeum* left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 16th Inst., a.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The E. & A. str. *Easter* left Sydney on the 11th Oct., and is due here on the 2nd Nov.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Shao-hsing*, from Shanghai, Messrs. N. Leitch and Galahoff.

Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. Hollmann and Müller, Mr. and Mrs. Androuard and 3 children, Messrs. J. H. Morrison, W. G. Keay, Rev. Scoville, and Misses. Marcelles, Mr. Charington, Mrs. Akerblom, Mrs. Casenave, son and daughter, Messrs. Rotach, Chayss, Mrs. Deans, and daughter, Messrs. Rene Humbolt, Ganic, Merrin, F. Hartel, Mrs. Philippas, Mrs. Colomb, Mrs. Lebel

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, October 29th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Albanbra \$200 \$120, buyers

Banks—

Hongkong & Shn. \$125 \$80, sellers

National B. of China 26 47, buyers

Bell's Asbestos E. A. 126.6d. 87.

China-Borneo Co. 50 112, sellers

China Light & P. Co. 10 86, sellers

China Provident 10 92.5, sellers

Cotton Mills—

Ewo. 50 112,75, buyers

Hongkong 10 113, sellers

International 75 112,70,

Laou Kong Mow 100 112,83

Seychelles 500 112,35

Dairy Farm 60 117.

Docks and Wharves—

H. & K. Wharf & G. 100 112, sellers

H. & W. Dock 500 112,25, sellers

New Ayoo Dock 100 110,15, sellers

Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd. 100 112,00, buyer

Fowick & Co., Ltd. 100 112,22

Green Island Compt. 10 110, seller

Hongkong & C. Gas. 210 117,5, buyers

Hongkong Electric 100 116, buyers

H. H. L. Tramway 100 115, buyers

Hongkong Hotel Co. 500 112,25, buyers

Hongkong Ice Co. 25 112,5, sellers

Hongkong Po Co. 100 112,5, sellers

H'ong S. Waterboat 100 112,7.

Insurance—

Cantor 100 110,00

China Fire 200 105,

China Traders 25 115, buyers

Hongkong Fire 500 113,00, buyers

North China 25 112,5, x. d.

Union 100 112,5, sellers

Yangtze 500 117,00, sellers

Land and Building—

Hongkong Land Inv. 100 110,8, sellers

Humphry's Estate 100 111,4, buyers

Kowloon Land & R. 200 112,9

Shanghai Land 100 112,7 x new issue

West Point Building 100 110,5, sellers

Mining—

Charbonnages 100 112,00, nominal

Rauba 18/10 112,5, buyers

Philippines Co. 100 112,

Refineries—

China Sugar 100 114,7, sellers

Luzon Sugar 100 112,25

Steamship Companies—

China and Manilla 25 112, sellers

Douglas Steamship 25 111,7, sellers

H. & K. Canton & M. 112,5, buyers

Indo-China S. N. Co. 210 112,5, sellers

Shell Transport Co. 21 112,5, buyers

Star Ferry 100 112,5, sellers

Do. Nov. 5 112,5, sellers

Shanghai & D. Diving 100 Nominal

South China M. & P. 25 112,5, sellers

Steam Laundry Co. 25 112,5, sellers

Stores & Dispensaries—

Campbell, M. & Co. 100 112,

Powell & Co., Win. 100 112,8, sellers & sellers

Watkins 100 112,5, sellers

Watson & Co., A. S. 100 112,25, sellers

United asbestos 100 112,5, buyers

Do. Founders 100 112,00

VERNON & SMYTH.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 29th.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/3

Bank Bills, on demand 2/3

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/3

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/3

Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/4

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/4

Bank Bills, on demand 2/8

Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/8

ON PARIS